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Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1

INDUSTRY SERIES

General Contractors— Single-Family Houses

Industry 1521



The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

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General Contractors— Single-Family Houses

Industry 1521

Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i/p_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

General Contractors—Single-Family Houses

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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Publication Program Inside back cover

2. Methodology

Project Name		Start Date	End Date	Status
Project A		2023-01-01	2023-03-31	Completed
Project B		2023-04-01	2023-06-30	In Progress
Project C		2023-07-01	2023-09-30	Planned
Project D		2023-10-01	2023-12-31	On Hold
Project E		2024-01-01	2024-03-31	Planned
Project F		2024-04-01	2024-06-30	Planned
Project G		2024-07-01	2024-09-30	Planned
Project H		2024-10-01	2024-12-31	Planned
Project I		2025-01-01	2025-03-31	Planned
Project J		2025-04-01	2025-06-30	Planned
Project K		2025-07-01	2025-09-30	Planned
Project L		2025-10-01	2025-12-31	Planned
Project M		2026-01-01	2026-03-31	Planned
Project N		2026-04-01	2026-06-30	Planned
Project O		2026-07-01	2026-09-30	Planned
Project P		2026-10-01	2026-12-31	Planned
Project Q		2027-01-01	2027-03-31	Planned
Project R		2027-04-01	2027-06-30	Planned
Project S		2027-07-01	2027-09-30	Planned
Project T		2027-10-01	2027-12-31	Planned
Project U		2028-01-01	2028-03-31	Planned
Project V		2028-04-01	2028-06-30	Planned
Project W		2028-07-01	2028-09-30	Planned
Project X		2028-10-01	2028-12-31	Planned
Project Y		2029-01-01	2029-03-31	Planned
Project Z		2029-04-01	2029-06-30	Planned
Project AA		2029-07-01	2029-09-30	Planned
Project AB		2029-10-01	2029-12-31	Planned
Project AC		2030-01-01	2030-03-31	Planned
Project AD		2030-04-01	2030-06-30	Planned
Project AE		2030-07-01	2030-09-30	Planned
Project AF		2030-10-01	2030-12-31	Planned
Project AG		2031-01-01	2031-03-31	Planned
Project AH		2031-04-01	2031-06-30	Planned
Project AI		2031-07-01	2031-09-30	Planned
Project AJ		2031-10-01	2031-12-31	Planned
Project AK		2032-01-01	2032-03-31	Planned
Project AL		2032-04-01	2032-06-30	Planned
Project AM		2032-07-01	2032-09-30	Planned
Project AN		2032-10-01	2032-12-31	Planned
Project AO		2033-01-01	2033-03-31	Planned
Project AP		2033-04-01	2033-06-30	Planned
Project AQ		2033-07-01	2033-09-30	Planned
Project AR		2033-10-01	2033-12-31	Planned
Project AS		2034-01-01	2034-03-31	Planned
Project AT		2034-04-01	2034-06-30	Planned
Project AU		2034-07-01	2034-09-30	Planned
Project AV		2034-10-01	2034-12-31	Planned
Project AW		2035-01-01	2035-03-31	Planned
Project AX		2035-04-01	2035-06-30	Planned
Project AY		2035-07-01	2035-09-30	Planned
Project AZ		2035-10-01	2035-12-31	Planned
Project BA		2036-01-01	2036-03-31	Planned
Project BB		2036-04-01	2036-06-30	Planned
Project BC		2036-07-01	2036-09-30	Planned
Project BD		2036-10-01	2036-12-31	Planned
Project BE		2037-01-01	2037-03-31	Planned
Project BF		2037-04-01	2037-06-30	Planned
Project BG		2037-07-01	2037-09-30	Planned
Project BH		2037-10-01	2037-12-31	Planned
Project BI		2038-01-01	2038-03-31	Planned
Project BJ		2038-04-01	2038-06-30	Planned
Project BK		2038-07-01	2038-09-30	Planned
Project BL		2038-10-01	2038-12-31	Planned
Project BM		2039-01-01	2039-03-31	Planned
Project BN		2039-04-01	2039-06-30	Planned
Project BO		2039-07-01	2039-09-30	Planned
Project BP		2039-10-01	2039-12-31	Planned
Project BQ		2040-01-01	2040-03-31	Planned
Project BR		2040-04-01	2040-06-30	Planned
Project BS		2040-07-01	2040-09-30	Planned
Project BT		2040-10-01	2040-12-31	Planned
Project BU		2041-01-01	2041-03-31	Planned
Project BV		2041-04-01	2041-06-30	Planned
Project BW		2041-07-01	2041-09-30	Planned
Project BX		2041-10-01	2041-12-31	Planned
Project BY		2042-01-01	2042-03-31	Planned
Project BZ		2042-04-01	2042-06-30	Planned
Project CA		2042-07-01	2042-09-30	Planned
Project CB		2042-10-01	2042-12-31	Planned
Project CC		2043-01-01	2043-03-31	Planned
Project CD		2043-04-01	2043-06-30	Planned
Project CE		2043-07-01	2043-09-30	Planned
Project CF		2043-10-01	2043-12-31	Planned
Project CG		2044-01-01	2044-03-31	Planned
Project CH		2044-04-01	2044-06-30	Planned
Project CI		2044-07-01	2044-09-30	Planned
Project CJ		2044-10-01	2044-12-31	Planned
Project CK		2045-01-01	2045-03-31	Planned
Project CL		2045-04-01	2045-06-30	Planned
Project CM		2045-07-01	2045-09-30	Planned
Project CN		2045-10-01	2045-12-31	Planned
Project CO		2046-01-01	2046-03-31	Planned
Project CP		2046-04-01	2046-06-30	Planned
Project CQ		2046-07-01	2046-09-30	Planned
Project CR		2046-10-01	2046-12-31	Planned
Project CS		2047-01-01	2047-03-31	Planned
Project CT		2047-04-01	2047-06-30	Planned
Project CU		2047-07-01	2047-09-30	Planned
Project CV		2047-10-01	2047-12-31	Planned
Project CW		2048-01-01	2048-03-31	Planned
Project CX		2048-04-01	2048-06-30	Planned
Project CY		2048-07-01	2048-09-30	Planned
Project CZ		2048-10-01	2048-12-31	Planned
Project DA		2049-01-01	2049-03-31	Planned
Project DB		2049-04-01	2049-06-30	Planned
Project DC		2049-07-01	2049-09-30	Planned
Project DD		2049-10-01	2049-12-31	Planned
Project DE		2050-01-01	2050-03-31	Planned
Project DF		2050-04-01	2050-06-30	Planned
Project DG		2050-07-01	2050-09-30	Planned
Project DH		2050-10-01	2050-12-31	Planned
Project DI		2051-01-01	2051-03-31	Planned
Project DJ		2051-04-01	2051-06-30	Planned
Project DK		2051-07-01	2051-09-30	Planned
Project DL		2051-10-01	2051-12-31	Planned
Project DM		2052-01-01	2052-03-31	Planned
Project DN		2052-04-01	2052-06-30	Planned
Project DO		2052-07-01	2052-09-30	Planned
Project DP		2052-10-01	2052-12-31	Planned
Project DQ		2053-01-01	2053-03-31	Planned
Project DR		2053-04-01	2053-06-30	Planned
Project DS		2053-07-01	2053-09-30	Planned
Project DT		2053-10-01	2053-12-31	Planned
Project DU		2054-01-01	2054-03-31	Planned
Project DV		2054-04-01	2054-06-30	Planned
Project DW		2054-07-01	2054-09-30	Planned
Project DX		2054-10-01	2054-12-31	Planned
Project DY		2055-01-01	2055-03-31	Planned
Project DZ		2055-04-01	2055-06-30	Planned
Project EA		2055-07-01	2055-09-30	Planned
Project EB		2055-10-01	2055-12-31	Planned
Project EC		2056-01-01	2056-03-31	Planned
Project ED		2056-04-01	2056-06-30	Planned
Project EE		2056-07-01	2056-09-30	Planned
Project EF		2056-10-01	2056-12-31	Planned
Project EG		2057-01-01	2057-03-31	Planned
Project EH		2057-04-01	2057-06-30	Planned
Project EI		2057-07-01	2057-09-30	Planned
Project EJ		2057-10-01	2057-12-31	Planned
Project EK		2058-01-01	2058-03-31	Planned
Project EL		2058-04-01	2058-06-30	Planned
Project EM		2058-07-01	2058-09-30	Planned
Project EN		2058-10-01	2058-12-31	Planned
Project EO		2059-01-01	2059-03-31	Planned
Project EP		2059-04-01	2059-06-30	Planned
Project EQ		2059-07-01	2059-09-30	Planned
Project ER		2059-10-01	2059-12-31	Planned
Project ES		2060-01-01	2060-03-31	Planned
Project ET		2060-04-01	2060-06-30	Planned
Project EU		2060-07-01	2060-09-30	Planned
Project EV		2060-10-01	2060-12-31	Planned
Project EW		2061-01-01	2061-03-31	Planned
Project EX		2061-04-01	2061-06-30	Planned
Project EY		2061-07-01	2061-09-30	Planned
Project EZ		2061-10-01	2061-12-31	Planned
Project FA		2062-01-01	2062-03-31	Planned
Project FB		2062-04-01	2062-06-30	Planned
Project FC		2062-07-01	2062-09-30	Planned
Project FD		2062-10-01	2062-12-31	Planned
Project FE		2063-01-01	2063-03-31	Planned
Project FF		2063-04-01	2063-06-30	Planned
Project FG		2063-07-01	2063-09-30	Planned
Project FH		2063-10-01	2063-12-31	Planned
Project FI		2064-01-01	2064-03-31	Planned
Project FJ		2064-04-01	2064-06-30	Planned
Project FK		2064-07-01	2064-09-30	Planned
Project FL		2064-10-01	2064-12-31	Planned
Project FM		2065-01-01	2065-03-31	Planned
Project FN		2065-04-01	2065-06-30	Planned
Project FO		2065-07-01	2065-09-30	Planned
Project FP		2065-10-01	2065-12-31	Planned
Project FQ		2066-01-01	2066-03-31	Planned
Project FR		2066-04-01	2066-06-30	Planned
Project FS		2066-07-01	2066-09-30	Planned
Project FT		2066-10-01	2066-12-31	Planned
Project FU		2067-01-01	2067-03-31	Planned
Project FV		2067-04-01	2067-06-30	Planned
Project FW		2067-07-01	2067-09-30	Planned
Project FX		2067-10-01	2067-12-31	Planned
Project FY		2068-01-01	2068-03-31	Planned
Project FZ		2068-04-01	2068-06-30	Planned
Project GA		2068-07-01	2068-09-30	Planned
Project GB		2068-10-01	2068-12-31	Planned
Project GC		2069-01-01	2069-03-31	Planned

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of single-family houses, rowhouses, and townhouses (including new work, additions, alterations, remodeling, and repair). For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 72,115 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$20.1 billion, of which \$19.6 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$5.5 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$14.1 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$7.9 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$6.4 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$365 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 9 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 46 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 29 percent from 1977 to a total of 310 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$3.6 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 83.0 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 96.7 million hours.

Payments of \$668 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 23,000 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	72 115	309 614	253 457	3 606 261	2 748 962	361 668	19 646 355	14 115 590
Alabama	841	5 094	3 808	50 394	32 931	5 763	301 196	205 229
Alaska	304	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona	978	5 384	4 138	65 595	46 395	5 860	396 630	254 981
Arkansas	564	2 331	2 040	25 463	19 973	3 052	143 305	111 288
California	8 394	34 439	27 875	442 273	330 082	31 487	2 389 711	1 583 021
Colorado	1 529	7 722	6 369	96 522	72 406	8 513	516 800	341 913
Connecticut	1 002	4 345	3 689	53 313	43 140	5 368	261 419	188 894
Delaware	243	1 105	921	11 505	8 500	1 432	65 951	48 182
District of Columbia	99	616	446	8 979	6 060	724	41 209	24 197
Florida	4 291	21 766	17 042	258 461	192 187	26 825	1 739 372	1 240 821
Georgia	1 461	6 690	5 539	70 392	54 343	8 246	425 274	297 777
Hawaii	359	1 661	1 274	26 595	19 061	1 684	131 839	93 738
Idaho	323	1 569	1 307	19 949	15 774	1 824	109 458	77 296
Illinois	2 458	9 931	8 177	133 786	103 789	10 679	638 528	468 365
Indiana	1 665	6 233	5 112	67 852	53 326	6 920	325 939	263 516
Iowa	964	2 972	2 517	29 443	23 772	3 548	142 904	119 030
Kansas	830	3 102	2 687	34 876	27 973	4 023	171 798	134 100
Kentucky	908	3 502	2 961	32 964	25 923	4 475	157 383	119 830
Louisiana	1 141	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Maine	503	1 962	1 658	20 585	15 979	2 699	91 770	72 084
Maryland	1 758	8 236	6 833	94 889	71 311	10 186	461 639	330 711
Massachusetts	1 563	6 543	5 492	81 786	65 031	8 651	429 286	309 294
Michigan	2 082	7 289	5 882	87 099	66 879	7 693	464 834	348 812
Minnesota	1 418	5 570	4 227	68 469	49 959	5 468	377 640	257 415
Mississippi	575	2 755	2 396	26 731	21 711	3 993	155 753	116 458
Missouri	1 362	4 843	4 064	53 098	42 717	5 959	277 164	215 024
Montana	417	1 369	1 165	15 358	12 419	1 508	77 374	58 538
Nebraska	627	2 195	1 792	25 641	19 324	2 828	130 450	104 560
Nevada	321	1 795	1 456	22 735	17 572	1 645	120 926	86 227
New Hampshire	503	1 951	1 642	22 665	17 692	2 644	124 668	90 889
New Jersey	2 149	8 617	7 190	99 899	78 661	10 029	536 679	395 532
New Mexico	676	3 159	2 761	30 777	25 588	3 623	155 897	116 508
New York	3 714	15 659	12 866	183 290	146 429	20 075	908 313	679 309
North Carolina	2 119	9 448	7 919	91 682	70 829	11 800	532 014	376 507
North Dakota	248	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Ohio	2 716	10 127	8 223	120 117	90 845	11 492	678 143	484 556
Oklahoma	858	4 550	3 815	53 058	39 735	5 482	281 087	199 259
Oregon	1 165	3 306	2 787	35 062	27 155	3 447	182 868	130 120
Pennsylvania	3 689	14 751	12 056	160 380	119 385	17 713	856 196	638 295
Rhode Island	430	1 537	1 274	15 343	12 982	2 084	73 538	56 821
South Carolina	1 208	5 574	4 752	57 531	43 816	7 506	342 766	231 487
South Dakota	281	906	770	8 724	7 298	1 148	48 303	37 324
Tennessee	1 180	4 762	4 093	47 403	37 891	6 240	316 481	245 430
Texas	4 374	24 586	19 761	302 208	221 363	31 657	1 750 058	1 231 923
Utah	545	2 354	1 988	26 385	20 580	2 736	166 029	121 868
Vermont	434	1 785	1 550	19 909	17 074	2 469	98 430	72 098
Virginia	2 138	9 527	7 725	97 830	73 577	11 448	485 030	356 558
Washington	2 172	7 198	5 875	89 274	66 516	6 877	507 511	395 448
West Virginia	704	2 381	2 158	21 244	18 563	3 020	93 198	76 678
Wisconsin	1 509	5 471	4 352	61 518	47 305	6 043	324 319	232 736
Wyoming	303	1 258	997	14 606	11 245	1 376	83 199	59 033



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
7 876 520	8 721 804	5 530 765	167 870	276 325	2 448 024	437 681	21 292 675	7 297 013	(W)	(W)	1	U.S.
104 771 (S)	109 185 (S)	95 966 (S)	2 064 (S)	4 924 (S)	38 805 (S)	7 857 (S)	336 307 (S)	103 602 (S)	7	5	7	Ala.
148 795	114 702	141 648	4 734	4 529	45 131	6 273	383 181	127 181	4	4	7	Alaska
60 813	53 728	32 019	534	2 197	17 855	5 013	211 032	67 384	8	7	16	Ariz.
997 916	695 749	806 690	24 654	28 875	281 667	42 572	2 695 178	926 143	1	1	2	Ark.
												Calif.
208 235	147 988	174 887	5 395	7 026	54 121	7 083	326 075	123 621	4	4	6	Colo.
106 320	85 449	72 525	2 368	3 492	32 081	5 404	272 591	112 743	7	5	11	Conn.
30 583	18 234	17 769	439	591	4 996	1 660	62 635	26 071	11	16	14	Del.
13 197	11 750	17 012	116	133	3 281	588	33 794	9 355	11	16	10	D.C.
690 951	582 595	498 550	12 440	22 363	178 230	22 381	1 274 727	435 541	2	2	3	Fla.
156 981	149 297	127 496	3 819	5 221	46 853	10 488	442 509	133 234	5	5	6	Ga.
63 087	35 936	38 101	1 889	1 574	16 434	2 813	190 812	74 013	6	6	11	Hawaii
45 729	34 013	32 162	884	1 088	12 252	2 960	177 027	55 982	7	7	9	Idaho
265 023	212 926	170 162	5 626	7 675	90 672	17 027	1 023 454	349 214	3	3	6	Ill.
134 411	134 619	62 422	3 024	4 226	41 885	10 855	560 204	186 522	5	4	9	Ind.
58 204	63 145	23 874	916	2 261	24 434	7 218	333 927	112 359	7	7	14	Iowa
71 586	67 156	37 697	1 040	2 889	30 154	5 142	215 206	76 908	7	7	11	Kans.
61 190	60 142	37 552	1 178	3 190	28 359	7 792	292 669	99 308	7	6	8	Ky.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	8 138	327 733	96 786	—	—	—	La.
39 983	34 209	19 676	959	1 342	9 780	3 477	117 546	42 192	9	9	18	Maine
200 881	138 420	130 928	2 937	7 097	49 388	10 483	455 136	168 842	4	3	7	Md.
171 522	144 423	119 992	3 717	5 410	54 636	7 556	351 359	128 529	4	4	5	Mass.
185 654	172 991	116 022	2 836	5 322	56 283	12 499	677 833	219 913	4	3	5	Mich.
144 031	129 538	120 225	2 470	5 102	46 911	9 416	484 394	172 944	4	4	6	Minn.
59 913	61 064	39 296	844	1 646	18 153	5 093	168 542	52 905	8	9	12	Miss.
116 922	104 217	62 140	2 028	3 645	34 121	9 930	428 545	154 506	5	5	12	Mo.
34 070	26 373	18 836	757	1 518	15 893	2 623	118 558	48 996	8	8	17	Mont.
54 656	53 263	25 890	1 016	2 831	24 038	4 058	189 146	69 810	7	8	12	Nebr.
49 948	39 553	34 699	1 403	1 733	15 722	2 343	103 685	38 213	7	7	17	Nev.
46 422	46 061	33 778	1 053	1 719	11 872	2 906	114 981	42 292	8	8	10	N.H.
217 048	186 670	141 146	4 478	7 398	63 250	8 443	432 853	167 829	4	3	5	N.J.
64 290	54 628	39 389	2 240	3 639	26 574	4 173	167 838	56 123	7	6	12	N. Mex.
382 293	318 359	229 004	7 594	15 360	134 640	18 030	807 074	297 486	3	3	5	N.Y.
188 051	197 980	155 506	3 278	6 509	70 822	14 388	557 370	172 363	4	4	5	N.C.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	N. Dak.
268 831	229 299	193 586	4 674	7 478	81 236	16 998	843 198	293 658	3	3	6	Ohio
109 520	97 799	81 828	2 633	4 928	35 358	4 665	219 094	70 448	5	5	9	Okla.
77 375	56 137	52 748	2 008	2 800	27 728	5 579	314 104	111 040	5	6	12	Oreg.
339 327	319 110	217 900	6 916	12 468	115 090	23 775	1 100 265	393 948	3	3	5	Pa.
32 014	27 285	16 716	462	1 182	8 768	1 966	64 539	25 940	10	10	13	R.I.
119 470	117 384	111 279	2 386	5 219	41 922	7 291	306 654	91 322	5	5	11	S.C.
18 807	20 293	10 979	187	435	7 065	1 850	79 499	30 106	11	11	17	S. Dak.
140 608	109 257	71 050	1 636	4 520	34 680	9 083	300 792	104 335	5	4	11	Tenn.
659 519	615 387	518 135	16 430	27 612	215 828	26 709	1 257 467	381 205	2	2	3	Tex.
69 498	54 010	44 160	2 738	2 525	18 644	4 430	231 186	69 389	6	8	12	Utah
37 118	36 326	26 332	567	3 358	14 547	2 428	83 900	30 467	9	10	16	Vt.
190 559	176 159	128 472	3 462	8 475	71 558	14 429	572 504	203 262	4	4	4	Va.
215 374	193 504	112 063	5 265	6 716	56 083	10 645	574 671	199 656	4	3	4	Wash.
41 914	38 131	16 520	837	1 725	13 146	5 676	160 972	68 862	7	8	16	W. Va.
117 457	125 618	91 583	1 990	3 454	44 193	10 543	599 448	186 717	5	5	8	Wis.
32 076	28 296	24 166	1 136	1 398	12 336	1 964	86 603	32 137	10	11	17	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	72 115	100 993	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Number of establishments in business at end of year	69 925	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	27 053	65 614	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
All employees**	309 614	437 681	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Construction workers:								
March	230 442	332 747	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
May	253 129	407 019	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
August	262 053	416 252	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
November	241 436	373 479	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Average	253 457	382 806	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Other employees:								
March	55 640	51 876	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	82 991	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	92 481	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	96 670	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	89 525	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	361 668	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	3 606 261	3 736 421	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Payroll, construction workers	2 748 962	3 066 031	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Payroll, other employees	857 299	670 390	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
First quarter payroll, all employees	834 503	773 525	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	667 857	617 994	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	520 227	459 086	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	147 629	158 908	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	20 129 090	21 890 323	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Total construction receipts	19 646 355	21 292 675	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	1 016 099	1 161 918	(S)	(NA)	2	14	-	(NA)
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	482 734	597 649	(S)	(NA)	2	2	-	(NA)
Net construction receipts†	14 115 590	15 070 355	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Value added††	7 876 520	7 297 013	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Selected payments	12 252 569	14 593 311	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Materials, components, and supplies ²	6 357 278	8 013 183	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Construction work subcontracted to others	5 530 765	6 222 320	(S)	(NA)	1	2	-	(NA)
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	364 526	357 808	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	66 360	48 666	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	13 669	24 379	(NA)	(NA)	2	4	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	256 574	213 891	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	27 921	70 873	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	167 870	104 457	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	98 857	68 632	(S)	(NA)	2	2	-	(NA)
For structures	69 013	35 825	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	266 781	442 884	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	113 080	145 680	(NA)	(NA)	1	8	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	17 990	27 298	(NA)	(NA)	2	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	135 710	269 906	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	19 646 355	21 292 675	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Government owned	891 347	551 128	(S)	(NA)	10	3	-	(NA)
Privately owned	18 755 007	20 741 546	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	2 305 406	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	278 325	378 860	(S)	(NA)	2	2	-	(NA)
New -----	179 485	308 882	(S)	(NA)	2	2	-	(NA)
Used -----	96 859	87 998	(S)	(NA)	2	3	-	(NA)
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	133 706	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	2 448 024	2 663 915	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	354 917	264 321	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	807 813	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	49 981	77 993	(S)	(NA)	4	7	-	(NA)
New structures and related facilities -----	38 988	66 339	(S)	(NA)	5	7	-	(NA)
Used structures and related facilities -----	10 993	11 654	(S)	(NA)	9	7	-	(NA)
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	39 038	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	818 757	1 211 635	(S)	(NA)	2	2	-	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	73 391	62 913	(S)	(NA)	2	4	-	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 497 592	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	226 343	298 867	(S)	(NA)	1	2	-	(NA)
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	140 477	242 523	(S)	(NA)	2	1	-	(NA)
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	84 682	164 591	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	85 866	56 344	(S)	(NA)	2	3	-	(NA)
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	94 667	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 629 267	1 452 280	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	281 526	201 408	(S)	(NA)	1	1	-	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	72 115	1
Total construction receipts	19 646 355	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	12 426	4
Total construction receipts	5 437 011	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	477 055	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	(D)	-
Amount of LIFO reserve	(D)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	(D)	-
End of 1981, total	543 215	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	13 019	5
Amount of LIFO reserve	4 229	15
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	530 196	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	59 689	1
Total construction receipts	14 209 344	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—									1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees		
1982											
Number of establishments -----	72 115	54 598	11 221	4 507	1 484	(S)	(S)	11	4	1	
All employees** -----	309 614	105 577	71 791	58 751	41 865	(S)	(S)	3 530	3 853	(D)	
Payroll, all employees -----	3 606 261	1 004 317	838 504	736 514	529 318	(S)	(S)	58 040	58 599	(D)	
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	361 668	125 530	85 473	67 854	45 770	(S)	(S)	4 013	5 203	(D)	
All business receipts -----	20 129 090	6 497 692	4 377 796	3 676 613	2 786 119	(S)	1 623 587	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Total construction receipts -----	19 646 355	6 394 132	4 289 707	3 590 653	2 716 103	(S)	(S)	288 527	496 877	(D)	
Net construction receipts† -----	14 115 590	4 733 231	3 118 593	2 562 119	1 797 621	(S)	(S)	212 566	419 010	(D)	
Value added†† -----	7 876 520	2 449 654	1 707 748	1 455 882	1 053 814	(S)	(S)	140 806	295 637	(D)	
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	6 721 804	2 387 137	1 498 933	1 192 197	813 823	(S)	496 211	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	5 530 765	1 660 901	1 171 114	1 028 534	918 482	(S)	(S)	75 961	77 867	(D)	
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	167 870	50 326	37 463	36 603	22 767	(S)	(S)	2 616	3 734	(D)	
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	276 325	95 578	65 891	47 538	37 083	(S)	(S)	3 491	6 688	(D)	
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	2 448 024	865 596	569 545	436 810	294 832	(S)	(S)	52 004	45 781	(D)	
1977											
All employees** -----	437 681	148 416	120 646	85 324	49 277	16 326	9 954	4 403	3 336	-	
Total construction receipts -----	21 292 675	7 165 340	5 478 115	4 118 484	2 555 986	975 536	524 180	232 236	242 798	-	
Value added†† -----	7 297 013	2 291 124	1 846 800	1 425 623	981 277	397 624	179 325	78 481	96 759	-	
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	
Net construction receipts† -----	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2	3	4	4	3	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									\$10,000,000 or more
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	
1982											
Number of establishments -----	72 115	10 178	9 306	14 422	19 963	9 916	5 239	2 329	(S)	(S)	91
All employees** -----	309 614	11 659	14 859	30 108	68 595	57 689	48 612	38 458	(S)	(S)	13 990
Payroll, all employees -----	3 606 261	30 265	81 306	228 248	670 389	678 157	653 844	578 993	(S)	(S)	260 020
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	361 668	8 787	14 000	32 514	80 730	70 389	59 585	47 133	(S)	(S)	17 748
All business receipts -----	20 129 090	126 558	340 733	1 053 688	3 176 223	3 452 903	3 568 639	3 439 843	(S)	(S)	2 139 098
Total construction receipts -----	19 646 355	124 921	336 539	1 039 133	3 128 996	3 391 527	3 495 261	3 352 541	(S)	(S)	2 016 945
Net construction receipts† -----	14 115 590	99 829	278 448	864 513	2 454 057	2 484 911	2 447 403	2 277 468	(S)	(S)	1 402 437
Value added†† -----	7 876 520	52 969	146 574	454 633	1 295 272	1 321 071	1 340 427	1 289 244	(S)	(S)	933 228
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	6 721 804	48 497	136 068	424 434	1 206 013	1 225 216	1 180 354	1 075 525	(S)	(S)	591 361
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	5 530 765	25 091	58 090	174 620	674 938	906 616	1 047 858	1 075 073	(S)	(S)	614 508
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	167 870	2 257	3 341	10 469	26 596	28 735	33 772	28 019	(S)	(S)	12 841
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	276 325	1 225	3 936	18 611	54 264	53 913	48 452	38 147	(S)	(S)	19 259
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	2 448 024	24 954	62 399	179 603	466 609	461 991	418 313	348 601	(S)	(S)	183 816
1977											
All employees** -----	437 681	19 190	28 220	55 910	110 609	84 422	60 946	42 750	16 132	119 503	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	21 292 675	190 655	549 894	1 540 027	4 274 104	4 230 510	3 843 751	3 275 612	1 337 962	12 050 161	(NA)
Value added†† -----	7 297 013	69 207	219 149	580 180	1 488 291	1 379 982	1 275 425	1 092 464	485 979	1706 336	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	-	-	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	-	-	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2	12	8	5	4	5	5	4	-	-	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction		Maintenance and repair				
		Total	Additions and alterations¹					
					A	B	C	D
1982								
Total construction receipts†	19 646 355	16 861 639	6 379 436	2 784 715	1	1	1	1
Building construction	19 427 094	16 693 135	6 333 011	2 733 959	1	1	1	1
Single-family houses	17 466 476	15 086 693	5 664 516	2 379 783	1	1	1	1
Single-family houses, detached	15 693 418	13 483 819	5 300 274	2 209 599	1	1	1	1
Single-family houses, attached	1 773 058	1 602 873	364 241	170 184	2	2	3	3
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	314 738	234 160	77 943	80 577	3	3	4	4
Office and bank buildings	441 632	381 268	167 395	60 363	2	3	4	5
Office buildings	379 897	327 732	140 551	52 165	3	3	4	6
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	61 735	53 536	26 843	8 198	4	5	6	8
Industrial buildings and warehouses	335 705	276 319	95 345	59 385	3	3	5	5
Industrial buildings	242 133	198 326	75 192	43 807	4	4	6	7
Warehouses	93 572	77 993	20 153	15 578	7	7	7	13
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	359 242	294 255	157 886	64 986	3	3	3	5
Other buildings	509 301	420 440	169 926	88 865	5	5	6	8
Nonbuilding construction	190 495	143 470	35 881	47 024	5	6	4	7
Construction work, n.s.k.	28 766	25 033	10 544	3 731	11	11	13	21
1977								
Total construction receipts†	21 292 675	17 222 118	(NA)	4 070 557	1	1	(NA)	1
Building construction	21 038 106	17 018 742	(NA)	4 019 364	1	1	(NA)	1
Single-family houses	18 820 679	15 404 541	(NA)	3 416 138	1	1	(NA)	1
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	666 200	515 899	(NA)	150 301	2	3	(NA)	3
Office and bank buildings	286 850	206 186	(NA)	80 664	3	4	(NA)	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	422 707	300 393	(NA)	122 314	3	3	(NA)	4
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	310 193	209 809	(NA)	100 384	3	4	(NA)	6
Other buildings	531 477	381 914	(NA)	149 563	2	3	(NA)	2
Nonbuilding construction	231 805	180 688	(NA)	50 917	5	5	(NA)	9
Construction work, n.s.k.	23 095	20 256	(NA)	2 839	14	15	(NA)	23

¹For 1977, separate data were not collected. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization In Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H				
All establishments -----	72 115	309 614	3 606 261	19 646 355	16 516 900	14 115 590	7 876 520	5 530 765	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type -----	5 464	29 877	371 271	1 946 775	(NA)	1 328 179	792 690	618 596	2	2	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	66 650	279 736	3 234 990	17 699 580	16 516 900	12 787 411	7 083 829	4 912 169	1	1	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	62 177	255 206	2 905 868	15 834 300	14 946 556	11 636 225	6 422 942	4 198 075	1	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	46 945	184 022	2 058 373	11 643 692	11 643 692	8 614 216	4 719 852	3 029 475	1	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	4 920	23 331	269 828	1 337 102	1 249 600	963 005	549 796	374 096	3	2	3
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	3 902	16 963	187 029	918 627	761 191	674 507	375 141	244 119	3	3	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	3 413	15 699	191 746	948 190	698 301	680 453	378 858	267 737	3	3	3
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	2 188	11 037	141 192	687 022	428 450	500 902	268 327	186 120	3	3	4
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	807	4 152	57 698	299 665	165 319	203 140	130 966	96 525	6	5	7
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	2 998	18 045	256 387	1 541 762	1 295 139	908 144	520 472	633 617	2	2	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	1 592	7 716	106 453	594 275	594 275	385 662	231 440	208 613	4	3	5
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	251	1 577	23 490	173 601	162 808	88 331	47 576	85 270	9	8	6
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	390	2 988	37 764	222 162	184 036	139 108	82 512	83 054	8	5	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	321	2 040	29 980	184 761	136 029	101 269	55 606	83 491	7	5	5
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	269	2 243	38 817	221 330	139 154	114 843	59 368	106 486	6	4	3
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	173	1 480	19 881	145 631	78 835	78 929	43 968	66 702	12	7	9

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	72 115	253 457	361 668	230 442	82 991	253 129	92 481
Alabama	841	3 808	5 763	3 511	1 345	3 691	1 382
Alaska	304	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona	978	4 138	5 860	3 947	1 400	4 036	1 498
Arkansas	564	2 040	3 052	1 680	649	1 960	760
California	8 394	27 875	31 487	26 605	7 846	27 782	8 165
Colorado	1 529	6 369	8 513	5 877	1 941	6 399	2 221
Connecticut	1 002	3 689	5 368	3 243	1 192	3 629	1 337
Delaware	243	921	1 432	938	329	906	342
District of Columbia	99	446	724	475	184	500	211
Florida	4 291	17 042	26 825	16 673	6 565	16 796	6 604
Georgia	1 461	5 539	8 246	5 180	1 994	5 540	2 055
Hawaii	359	1 274	1 684	1 201	414	1 200	406
Idaho	323	1 307	1 824	1 066	392	1 334	480
Illinois	2 458	8 177	10 679	7 100	2 370	8 212	2 774
Indiana	1 685	5 112	6 920	4 379	1 462	5 277	1 836
Iowa	964	2 517	3 548	2 036	742	2 544	900
Kansas	830	2 687	4 023	2 406	914	2 609	1 010
Kentucky	908	2 961	4 475	2 632	977	3 126	1 191
Louisiana	1 141	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Maine	503	1 658	2 699	1 334	538	1 570	666
Maryland	1 758	6 833	10 186	6 148	2 269	6 913	2 611
Massachusetts	1 563	5 492	8 651	4 532	1 819	5 458	2 209
Michigan	2 082	5 882	7 693	4 575	1 567	5 951	1 999
Minnesota	1 418	4 227	5 468	3 436	1 143	4 249	1 421
Mississippi	575	2 396	3 993	2 296	989	2 429	1 035
Missouri	1 362	4 064	5 959	3 538	1 285	4 158	1 573
Montana	417	1 165	1 508	953	331	1 139	398
Nebraska	627	1 792	2 828	1 546	602	1 801	726
Nevada	321	1 456	1 645	1 470	409	1 451	412
New Hampshire	503	1 642	2 644	1 294	521	1 575	639
New Jersey	2 149	7 190	10 029	6 214	2 222	6 998	2 524
New Mexico	676	2 761	3 623	2 838	864	2 732	950
New York	3 714	12 866	20 075	10 993	4 413	13 035	5 173
North Carolina	2 119	7 919	11 800	7 741	2 851	8 106	3 058
North Dakota	248	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Ohio	2 716	8 223	11 492	7 132	2 467	8 320	2 962
Oklahoma	858	3 815	5 482	4 460	1 376	3 615	1 400
Oregon	1 165	2 787	3 447	2 642	831	2 756	887
Pennsylvania	3 689	12 056	17 713	9 883	3 736	11 997	4 505
Rhode Island	430	1 274	2 084	1 030	434	1 325	550
South Carolina	1 208	4 752	7 506	4 641	1 768	4 754	1 926
South Dakota	281	770	1 148	666	253	726	289
Tennessee	1 180	4 093	6 240	3 682	1 408	3 975	1 566
Texas	4 374	19 761	31 657	19 760	7 937	20 142	8 168
Utah	545	1 988	2 736	1 745	603	1 927	688
Vermont	434	1 550	2 469	1 064	415	1 462	588
Virginia	2 138	7 725	11 448	7 009	2 576	7 689	2 928
Washington	2 172	5 875	6 877	5 272	1 638	5 827	1 752
West Virginia	704	2 158	3 020	1 825	668	2 321	867
Wisconsin	1 509	4 352	6 043	3 501	1 246	4 211	1 489
Wyoming	303	997	1 376	803	290	1 019	374

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
262 053	96 670	241 436	89 525	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
3 734	1 449	4 073	1 585	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	10	11	Ala.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alaska
4 443	1 579	3 836	1 382	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	Ariz.
2 176	790	2 133	851	9	8	8	10	8	10	11	10	9	11	Ark.
28 113	8 175	25 200	7 299	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	Calif.
6 393	2 272	5 993	2 078	4	4	4	5	7	9	5	5	5	6	Colo.
3 976	1 479	3 567	1 360	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	Conn.
992	388	923	370	12	11	13	14	12	13	12	14	12	14	Del.
419	173	389	155	12	12	11	15	11	13	13	17	14	18	D.C.
16 886	6 703	18 421	6 952	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	Fla.
5 674	2 157	5 391	2 038	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	Ga.
1 164	401	1 364	461	7	8	7	11	7	11	7	10	12	15	Hawaii
1 485	518	1 203	433	7	7	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	Idaho
8 718	2 950	7 615	2 583	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	Ill.
5 505	1 917	4 748	1 703	5	5	5	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	Ind.
2 711	1 011	2 425	894	8	7	8	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	Iowa
2 949	1 116	2 563	981	8	7	8	9	8	8	11	12	8	9	Kans.
3 082	1 230	2 651	1 076	8	9	10	12	9	11	9	11	7	9	Ky.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	La.
1 788	758	1 737	735	9	10	10	14	9	12	9	12	9	12	Maine
7 065	2 739	6 620	2 565	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Md.
5 817	2 370	5 551	2 252	4	4	4	6	5	6	5	6	4	6	Mass.
6 533	2 218	5 446	1 907	4	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	6	Mich.
4 502	1 530	4 141	1 371	4	5	4	7	4	6	4	6	5	7	Minn.
2 481	1 065	2 258	903	8	9	9	12	9	10	9	10	9	10	Miss.
4 180	1 603	3 890	1 496	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	Mo.
1 319	429	1 034	349	8	9	9	13	9	12	10	12	9	13	Mont.
1 909	797	1 704	702	8	9	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	Nebr.
1 341	409	1 495	414	8	8	10	11	7	10	7	10	12	11	Nev.
1 740	751	1 759	732	8	8	8	11	8	11	9	10	9	11	N.H.
7 752	2 759	7 010	2 523	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	N.J.
2 887	996	2 306	812	7	7	9	9	7	8	8	8	8	9	N. Mex.
13 678	5 449	12 640	5 039	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	N.Y.
7 698	3 051	7 253	2 838	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	N.C.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N. Dak.
8 602	3 223	7 852	2 838	3	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	5	Ohio
3 575	1 400	3 382	1 304	5	6	5	7	5	7	6	7	6	7	Okl.
2 695	902	2 487	826	6	7	6	9	6	9	6	10	7	10	Oreg.
12 674	4 851	12 209	4 620	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	Pa.
1 382	573	1 266	525	10	11	11	15	11	13	11	13	11	14	R.I.
4 752	1 907	4 441	1 904	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	S.C.
830	325	721	280	11	13	12	18	11	17	12	16	12	17	S. Dak.
4 471	1 742	3 849	1 522	5	6	5	7	6	7	6	8	6	7	Tenn.
19 589	8 044	18 462	7 507	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	Tex.
2 140	737	1 898	707	7	7	7	9	7	9	8	10	7	10	Utah
1 845	767	1 640	698	9	10	9	12	10	12	11	12	9	11	Vt.
7 914	3 057	7 502	2 885	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	Va.
5 898	1 817	5 669	1 669	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	7	6	Wash.
2 264	791	1 875	693	7	9	8	11	8	11	7	11	8	11	W. Va.
4 700	1 722	4 285	1 584	5	5	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	Wis.
1 072	397	938	313	9	11	10	14	9	12	10	14	11	15	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States	19 846 355	70 890	18 440 438	8 441	1 205 919	21 292 875	-7.7	1	1	2
Alabama	284 142	829	275 801	76	8 340	383 187	-25.8	5	5	8
Alaska	256 574	302	164 816	50	91 758	(S)	(S)	4	8	2
Arizona	408 348	963	387 682	31	20 663	383 794	8.4	4	4	27
Arkansas	151 976	559	141 137	70	10 838	225 770	-32.7	7	7	13
California	2 389 981	8 328	2 353 990	50	15 971	2 684 671	-11.7	2	2	9
Colorado	518 574	1 519	511 871	63	6 902	320 477	61.8	4	4	13
Connecticut	280 522	989	248 674	126	31 848	275 801	1.7	5	8	6
Delaware	72 794	231	59 717	97	13 077	59 616	22.1	14	15	34
District of Columbia	58 218	85	25 753	340	32 464	58 979	2.2	9	12	10
Florida	1 545 700	4 272	1 459 304	144	86 396	1 146 038	34.9	2	2	4
Georgia	461 979	1 437	392 675	131	69 304	448 578	3.0	5	6	2
Hawaii	145 845	356	131 053	111	14 792	190 627	-23.5	6	6	21
Idaho	101 980	319	95 920	56	6 060	168 625	-39.5	8	9	29
Illinois	599 120	2 426	576 207	160	22 912	1 026 265	-41.6	3	3	9
Indiana	328 350	1 642	309 924	167	18 426	554 068	-40.7	4	5	12
Iowa	147 041	954	139 373	95	7 667	345 253	-57.4	7	7	13
Kansas	175 539	816	166 204	108	9 335	220 461	-20.4	8	9	8
Kentucky	176 604	891	147 701	112	28 902	292 267	-39.6	6	7	6
Louisiana	381 824	1 127	337 862	113	43 962	324 409	17.7	5	5	10
Maine	99 871	495	83 386	152	16 485	120 147	-16.9	9	10	27
Maryland	431 216	1 670	398 998	180	32 217	443 942	-2.9	5	4	24
Massachusetts	447 243	1 549	416 889	259	30 353	347 439	28.7	4	5	18
Michigan	463 939	2 027	456 606	132	7 333	683 823	-32.2	4	4	19
Minnesota	355 869	1 398	349 717	107	6 151	460 204	-22.7	4	4	9
Mississippi	190 893	559	143 730	131	47 163	182 466	4.6	7	10	9
Missouri	272 386	1 330	260 150	190	12 235	427 976	-36.4	6	5	18
Montana	84 437	407	74 137	121	10 299	120 893	-30.2	7	7	27
Nebraska	146 794	621	128 251	160	18 542	189 478	-22.5	7	8	14
Nevada	122 332	311	115 617	88	6 714	104 307	17.3	7	8	21
New Hampshire	121 910	490	111 305	118	10 605	123 748	-1.5	8	9	16
New Jersey	539 471	2 090	521 126	208	18 344	430 178	25.4	4	4	17
New Mexico	172 383	661	152 161	106	20 222	180 973	-4.7	6	7	11
New York	906 913	3 617	873 968	282	32 944	798 649	13.8	3	3	14
North Carolina	551 388	2 088	500 484	108	50 904	573 370	-3.8	4	4	6
North Dakota	54 936	243	43 253	74	11 683	66 513	-17.4	13	16	12
Ohio	593 571	2 657	572 976	157	20 594	851 133	-30.3	4	4	11
Oklahoma	292 199	837	275 434	88	16 764	219 852	32.9	5	5	6
Oregon	174 592	1 121	171 334	83	3 257	310 848	-43.8	6	6	24
Pennsylvania	805 957	3 571	797 415	164	8 542	1 089 168	-26.0	3	3	17
Rhode Island	71 461	416	69 254	77	2 206	65 079	9.8	10	10	38
South Carolina	370 900	1 192	319 631	139	51 269	325 524	13.9	5	5	14
South Dakota	45 752	273	43 664	85	2 087	80 980	-43.5	12	13	7
Tennessee	328 074	1 155	308 819	128	19 255	304 939	7.6	4	5	5
Texas	1 808 891	4 303	1 706 940	128	101 950	1 268 073	42.6	2	3	4
Utah	145 001	544	144 504	62	*497	232 378	-37.6	10	10	49
Vermont	94 517	424	91 918	104	2 598	80 272	17.7	11	11	24
Virginia	512 956	2 130	477 309	251	35 646	580 809	-11.7	4	4	5
Washington	439 457	2 157	425 533	114	13 923	575 191	-23.6	4	4	5
West Virginia	125 375	696	84 477	133	40 897	170 053	-26.3	6	9	4
Wisconsin	318 045	1 490	312 943	113	5 102	595 339	-46.6	5	6	12
Wyoming	92 511	303	83 018	91	9 493	92 241	.3	11	12	30

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business -----	20 129 090	21 890 323	1	1
General building contractor-----	9 778 439	16 555 998	1	1
Operative builder-----	489 273	1 008 469	4	2
Investment builder-----	54 213	201 731	8	9
Highway and street contractor-----	115 695	(NA)	7	(NA)
Heavy construction contractor-----	304 274	(NA)	5	(NA)
Subdivider and developer-----	32 042	126 710	6	7
Construction management-----	201 935	160 571	4	6
Carpentry contractor-----	325 837	138 202	3	4
Concrete contractor-----	107 086	(NA)	5	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor-----	3 020 845	750 870	1	3
Retail trade-----	70 161	84 631	6	4
Sale of land-----	70 338	75 606	9	5
Other activities-----	5 558 952	2 787 535	6	3

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**-----	4.3	4.3	(S)	1
Number of construction workers-----	3.5	3.8	(S)	1
Number of all other employees-----	.8	.5	(S)	1
Payroll, all employees-----	\$1,000 50.0	37.0	(S)	1
Construction worker wages-----	do 38.1	30.4	(S)	1
Other employee salaries-----	do 11.9	6.6	(S)	1
All business receipts-----	do 279.1	216.8	(S)	1
Total construction receipts-----	do 272.4	210.8	(S)	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels-----	do 93.2	82.9	(S)	1
Construction work subcontracted to others-----	do 76.7	61.6	(S)	1
Capital expenditures, other than land-----	do 3.8	3.7	(S)	2
Gross book value of depreciable assets-----	do 34.0	26.4	(S)	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees-----	do 11.7	8.5	(S)	1
All business receipts-----	do 65.0	50.0	(S)	1
Value added††-----	do 25.4	16.7	(S)	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages-----	do 10.9	8.0	(S)	1
Total construction receipts-----	do 77.5	55.6	(S)	1
Construction worker hours-----	thousand 1.4	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries-----	\$1,000 15.4	12.9	(S)	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees-----	.184	.175	(S)	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels-----	.342	.393	(S)	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others-----	.282	.292	(S)	1
Capital expenditures, other than land-----	.014	.018	(S)	2
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures-----	.009	.005	(NA)	2

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States -----	4.3	11.6	1.4	77.5	.184	.342	.282	.014	.009
Alabama -----	6.1	9.9	1.5	79.1	.167	.363	.319	.016	.007
Alaska -----	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona -----	5.5	12.2	1.4	95.9	.165	.289	.357	.011	.012
Arkansas -----	4.1	10.9	1.5	70.2	.178	.375	.223	.015	.004
California -----	4.1	12.8	1.1	85.7	.185	.291	.338	.012	.010
Colorado -----	5.1	12.5	1.3	81.1	.187	.286	.338	.014	.010
Connecticut -----	4.3	12.3	1.5	70.9	.204	.327	.277	.013	.009
Delaware -----	4.5	10.4	1.6	71.6	.174	.276	.269	.009	.007
District of Columbia -----	6.2	14.6	1.6	92.4	.218	.285	.413	.003	.003
Florida -----	5.1	11.9	1.6	102.1	.149	.335	.287	.013	.007
Georgia -----	4.6	10.5	1.5	76.8	.166	.351	.300	.012	.009
Hawaii -----	4.6	16.0	1.3	103.5	.202	.273	.289	.012	.014
Idaho -----	4.9	12.7	1.4	83.7	.182	.311	.294	.010	.008
Illinois -----	4.0	13.5	1.3	78.1	.210	.333	.266	.012	.009
Indiana -----	3.7	10.9	1.4	63.8	.208	.413	.192	.013	.009
Iowa -----	3.1	9.9	1.4	56.8	.206	.442	.167	.016	.006
Kansas -----	3.7	11.2	1.5	63.9	.203	.391	.219	.017	.006
Kentucky -----	3.9	9.4	1.5	53.2	.209	.382	.239	.020	.007
Louisiana -----	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Maine -----	3.9	10.5	1.6	55.3	.224	.373	.214	.015	.010
Maryland -----	4.7	11.5	1.5	67.6	.206	.300	.284	.015	.006
Massachusetts -----	4.2	12.5	1.6	78.2	.191	.336	.280	.013	.009
Michigan -----	3.5	11.9	1.3	79.0	.187	.372	.250	.011	.006
Minnesota -----	3.9	12.3	1.3	89.3	.181	.343	.318	.014	.007
Mississippi -----	4.8	9.7	1.7	65.0	.172	.392	.252	.011	.005
Missouri -----	3.6	11.0	1.5	68.2	.192	.376	.224	.013	.007
Montana -----	3.3	11.2	1.3	66.4	.198	.341	.243	.020	.010
Nebraska -----	3.5	11.7	1.6	72.8	.197	.408	.198	.022	.008
Nevada -----	5.6	12.7	1.1	83.1	.188	.327	.287	.014	.012
New Hampshire -----	3.9	11.6	1.6	75.9	.182	.369	.271	.014	.008
New Jersey -----	4.0	11.6	1.4	74.6	.186	.348	.263	.014	.008
New Mexico -----	4.7	9.7	1.3	56.5	.197	.350	.253	.023	.014
New York -----	4.2	11.7	1.6	70.6	.202	.350	.252	.017	.008
North Carolina -----	4.5	9.7	1.5	67.2	.172	.372	.292	.012	.006
North Dakota -----	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Ohio -----	3.7	11.9	1.4	82.5	.177	.338	.285	.011	.007
Oklahoma -----	5.3	11.7	1.4	73.7	.189	.348	.291	.018	.009
Oregon -----	2.8	10.6	1.2	65.6	.192	.307	.288	.015	.011
Pennsylvania -----	4.0	10.9	1.5	71.0	.187	.373	.254	.015	.008
Rhode Island -----	3.6	10.0	1.6	57.7	.209	.371	.227	.016	.006
South Carolina -----	4.6	10.3	1.6	72.1	.168	.342	.325	.015	.007
South Dakota -----	3.2	9.6	1.5	62.7	.181	.420	.227	.009	.004
Tennessee -----	4.0	10.0	1.5	77.3	.150	.345	.225	.014	.005
Texas -----	5.6	12.3	1.6	88.6	.173	.352	.296	.016	.009
Utah -----	4.3	11.2	1.4	83.5	.159	.325	.266	.015	.016
Vermont -----	4.1	11.2	1.6	63.5	.202	.369	.268	.034	.006
Virginia -----	4.5	10.3	1.5	62.8	.202	.363	.265	.017	.007
Washington -----	3.3	12.4	1.2	86.4	.176	.381	.221	.013	.010
West Virginia -----	3.4	8.9	1.4	43.2	.228	.409	.177	.019	.009
Wisconsin -----	3.6	11.2	1.4	74.5	.190	.387	.282	.011	.006
Wyoming -----	4.2	11.6	1.4	83.4	.176	.340	.290	.017	.014

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

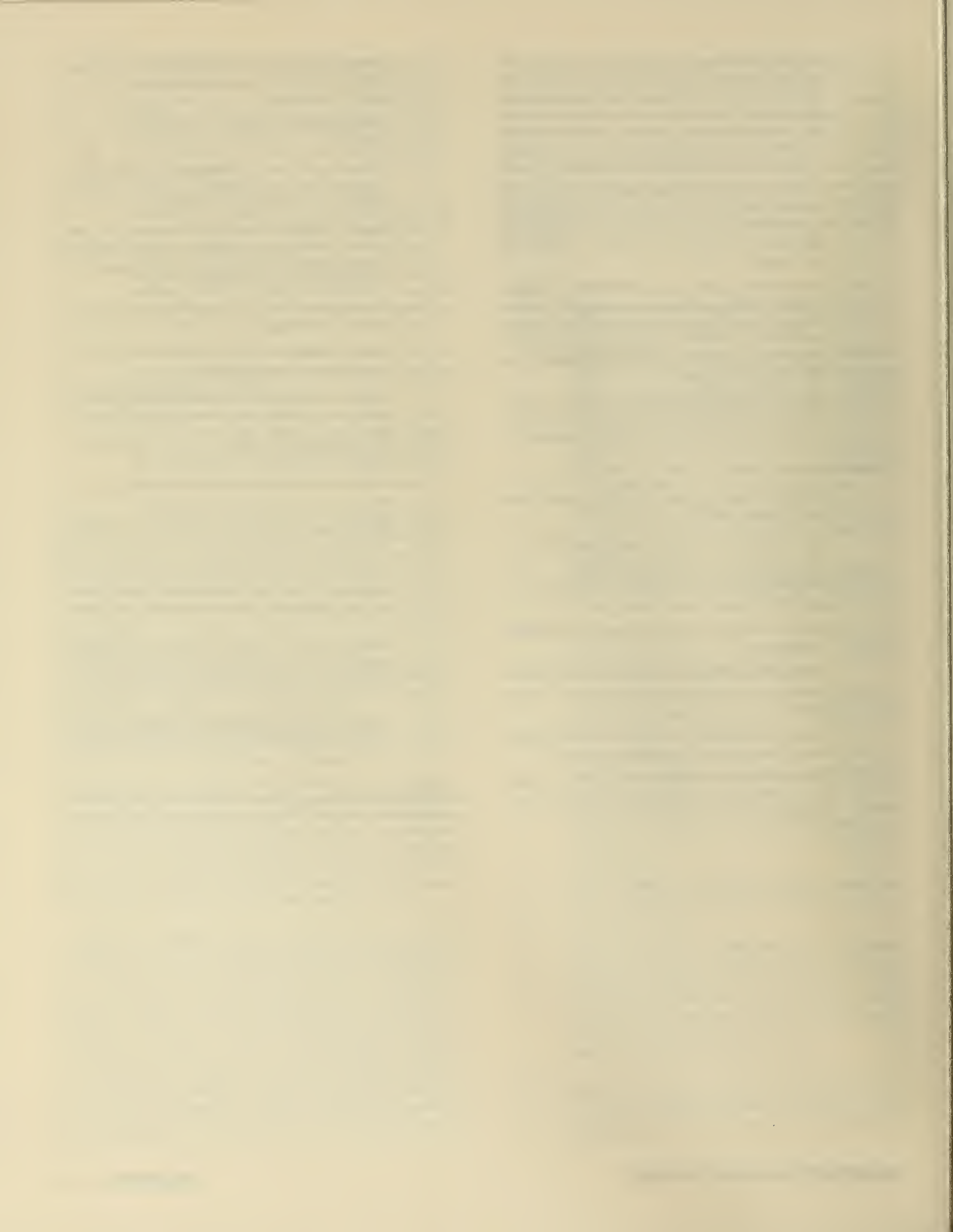
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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